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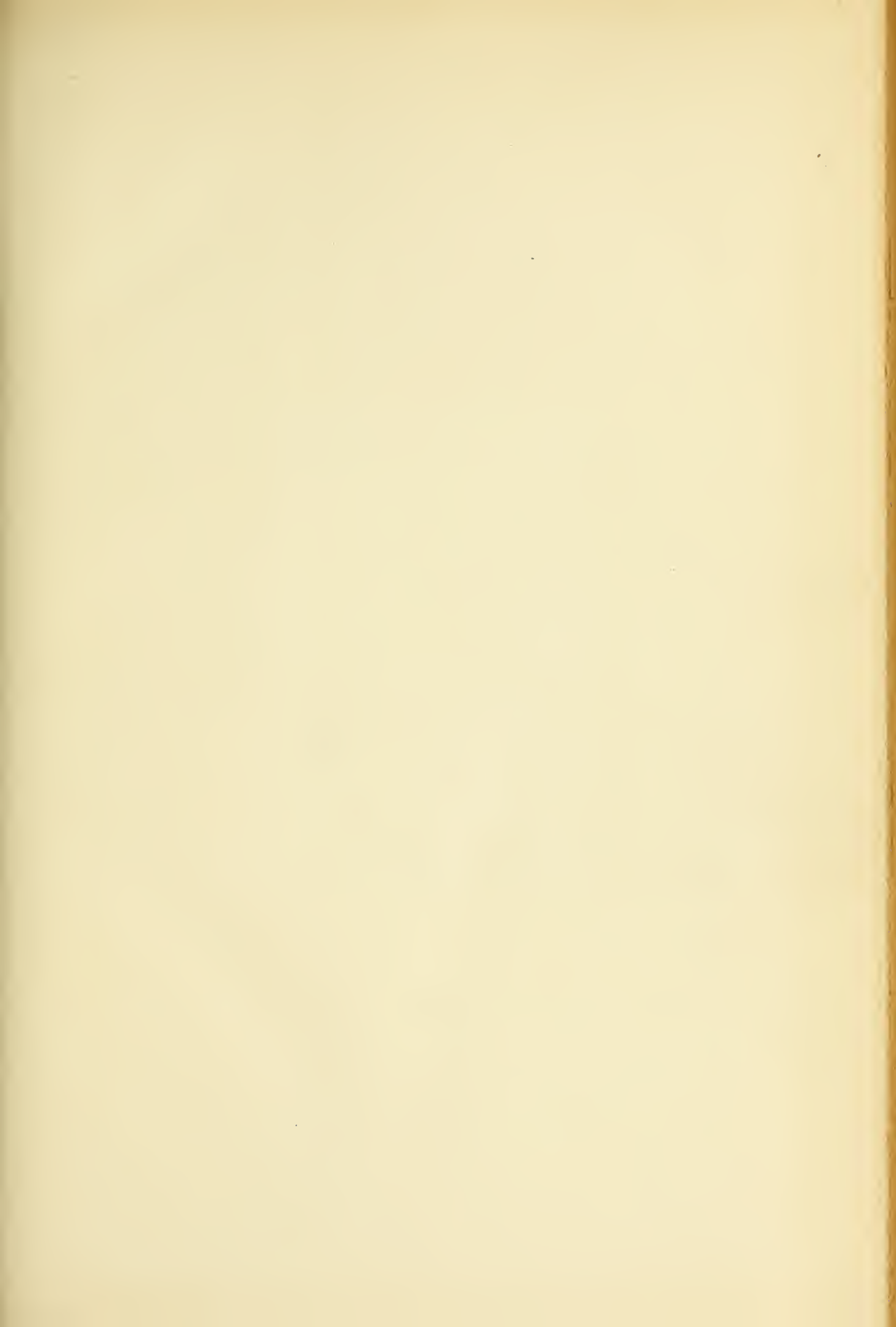
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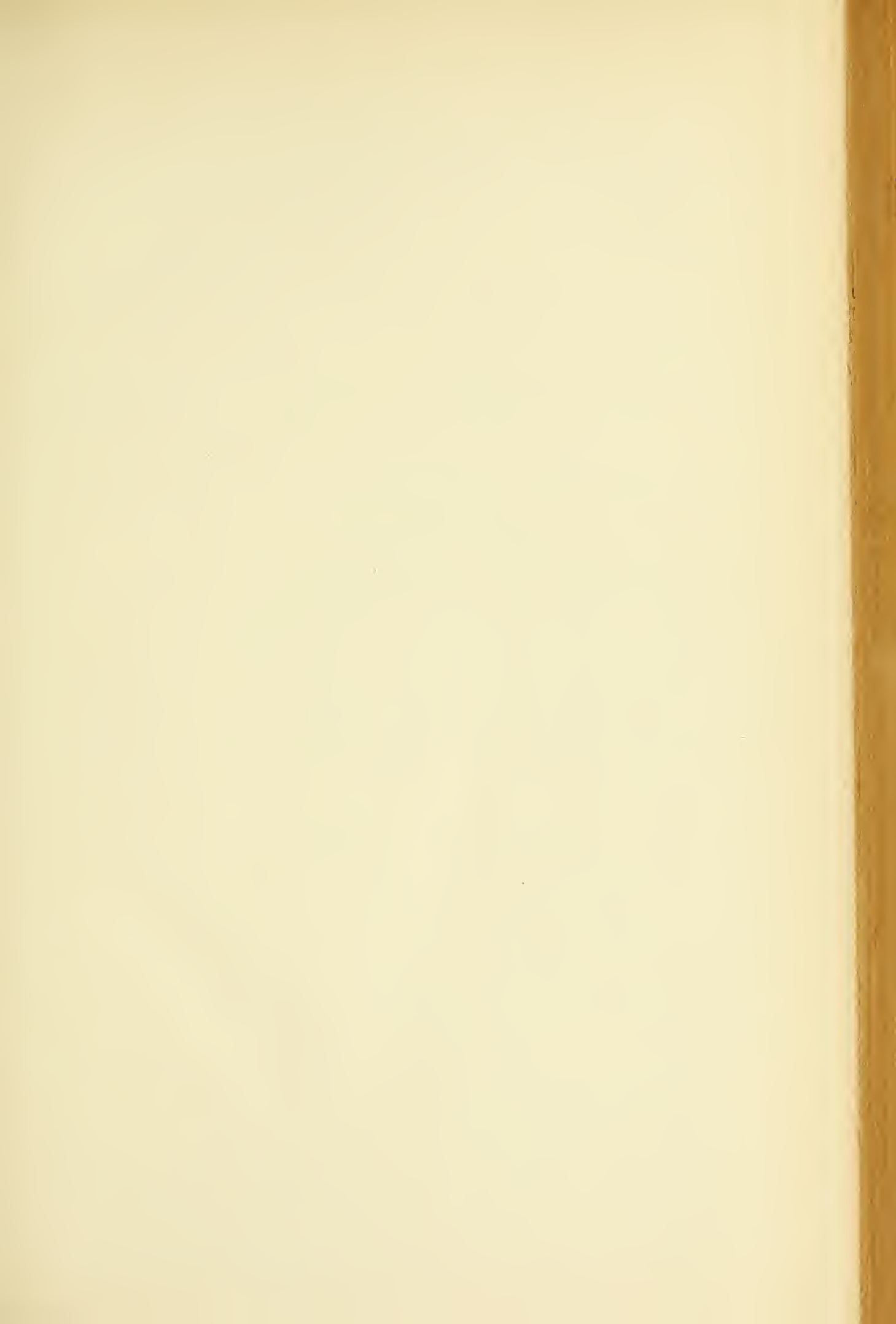
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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JANUARY 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

Crop	Average 1931-40		1942		1943	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain....	71.6	1,448,939	82.8	2,016,404	78.9	2,277,332
Wheat.....	29.1	218,374	39.5	372,809	50.4	494,662
Oats.....	61.7	625,339	63.6	751,428	65.3	887,575

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

Crop	Oct. 1, 1941	April 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain....	474,622	1,289,588	761,365	423,758
Wheat.....	435,576	269,145	163,584	644,146
Oats.....	956,616	432,020	192,338	1,132,933

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Proven B. Hill

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1943

The year 1943 has opened with many conditions favorable for continued heavy production of agricultural products. Stocks of feed grain on farms are the largest on record. With the exception of some limited areas west of the Rockies farmers in practically all sections are well supplied with both feed grain and hay for the record numbers of producing livestock and poultry on hand. Prospects for crops are for good yields on a full acreage. Moisture conditions are now favorable in most of the West; winter grains entered the winter in unusually good condition; supplies of improved seeds, such as hybrid corn, certified potatoes, and adapted varieties of soybeans are the largest on record, and continued heavy use of fertilizers is indicated. It seems likely, therefore, that the upward trend in the yields per acre of most crops will continue if weather conditions permit. If weather influences from now till harvest are as favorable as the longtime average, yields per acre this year would probably be nearly 20 percent above the average during the 1923-32, or predrought period, as compared with 36 percent above in 1942 and 21 percent above in 1941. Of course, drought might upset all calculations and shortages of labor and supplies will pinch seriously on many farms. However, considering the numbers of livestock and supplies of feed on hand, and the universal efforts being made to increase production, the prospects for heavy production of farm products have never been brighter at this season of the year.

Farm production and the progress of farm work during December was hindered by many causes, though probably not much more than is to be expected at this time of the year. Corn and soybeans matured late and considerable acreages were still in the fields on December 1. Harvesting was hampered by wet fields and snow. On the other hand, winter grains were benefited by rain and snow and the absence of extremely low temperatures. Although livestock was kept from the soggy pastures in some areas in which grazing ordinarily continues into the New Year, livestock production remained at high levels, for feed supplies were ample and grazing conditions continued favorable throughout the West. Milk production was above the previous record of December 1941 and egg production soared to another new record for the month.

In late December prospects for winter vegetables were less favorable than a year earlier. Reports to date for 15 commercial truck crops for winter and early spring harvest show production 12 percent less than last season. Reduction in prospective production is the result for the most part of curtailed acreages. Indicated production, however, is ²³percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Growing conditions in Florida improved materially during the last half of December, but most Texas areas needed rain badly at the turn of the year.

Reports on citrus show a smaller early and mid-season crop of oranges now being marketed, with a promise of slightly more of the later Valencias. The grapefruit crop is much larger than a year ago.

Stocks of wheat on farms on January 1 were the largest of record and supplies of feed grains undoubtedly were the greatest of all time. A year earlier, stocks were the largest of any January to that date. In spite of record numbers of livestock and poultry on farms during 1942, feed supplies were larger because of the bumper 1942 production. Including grain held on farms under seal for government loan and making rough allowance for barley and grain sorghums stocks, there were about 86 million tons on farms on January 1, about 10 million tons or 13 percent above a year earlier. It is particularly encouraging that the feed supply this year is well distributed throughout the Nation. In the face of steadily mounting numbers of cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry on farms, the "per capita" stocks are probably 2 to 3 percent larger than a year ago.

Disappearance of feed grains was very large in the fourth quarter of 1942, and probably will be exceptionally heavy during the remainder of the feeding season. Even so, carry-over at the end of the year may still be the highest of record.

WHEAT: The estimate of stocks of wheat on farms is 494,662,000 bushels--the largest January 1 farm reserves on record. It is a third larger than the 372,809,000 bushels held on farms a year ago, which then was a record, and is considerably more than double the average January 1 stocks of 218,374,000 bushels. This means that the quantity of wheat held on farms January 1 was equivalent to half of the crop produced in 1942. A year ago farm stocks were approximately 40 percent of the preceding crop, and the average is only 29 percent. This high January 1 figure is attributable mainly to much larger than usual stocks in the main wheat producing States, where there are large holdings of wheat under loan on farms. This situation is most pronounced from the hard wheat area of the Great Plains on west. The in-movement of feed wheat is responsible for large stocks in Wisconsin and Iowa, but elsewhere east of the Plains States stocks are only a little above last year, and in a few States under last year. Even with the large stocks still on farms January 1, the disappearance of 149,484,000 bushels of wheat from farms during the quarter just ended is large, compared with 112,767,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter a year earlier, and above average disappearance.

CORN STOCKS: Stocks of corn on farms January 1, 1943, were 2,277,332,000 bushels, the largest January 1 stocks in the 17 years of record. A year earlier there were 2,016,404,000 bushels--the previous high. The 10-year (1931-40) January 1 average is 1,448,939,000 bushels. Farm stocks amounted to 78.9 percent of the 1942 production of corn for grain. The 1942 stocks equalled 82.8 percent of the preceding year's crop, compared with an average of 71.6 percent.

In the Corn Belt, stocks were 1,817,485,000 bushels, which is more than the total U. S. stocks for January 1 in 11 of the 17 years on record, and exceeds the January 1 (1931-40) average U. S. stocks by 25 percent. This huge stock pile remained on farms despite a disappearance of 769,131,000 bushels since October 1, 1942. Stocks were at record levels in Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. January 1 stocks were at near record levels in Illinois and Minnesota, the largest since 1933 in Kansas and Missouri, and the highest since 1928 in South Dakota.

January 1 stocks on farms in the North Atlantic States were the highest since 1938, but were slightly smaller than last year in the South Atlantic States. In the South Central States January 1 stocks were the highest since 1932 and in the Western States the second highest since 1931.

Disappearance of the 1942-43 corn supply on farms (October 1, 1942 stocks and 1942 production of corn for grain) to January 1 amounted to 1,031,170,000 bushels, the largest on record. Corresponding disappearance a year ago amounted to 893,525,000 bushels. The 10-year average disappearance to January 1 is 794,076,000 bushels.

OATS STOCKS: Farm stocks of oats on January 1, 1943 were estimated at 887,575,000 bushels, or about 18 percent more than a year earlier and about 42 percent above the 1931-40 average. The disappearance of 245,358,000 bushels since October 1 was not only about one-fifth more than in the similar period a year earlier, but also well above average. Existence of larger stocks, in spite of larger disappearance, was possible because of the very heavy production in 1942. Reserves of oats on farms were larger than a year earlier in nearly all sections of the country, the chief exceptions being a number of States where 1942 production did not reach the 1941 level.

SOYBEANS: The quantity of soybeans on farms January 1, 1943 is estimated at 99,046,000 bushels, which is 47.3 percent of the 1942 production. Comparable figures are not available on farm stocks for previous years. However, data available on seasonal movements indicate that for the four months September through December 1942, a percentage of the crop only slightly under the average of recent years moved from farms. With a large increase in production of soybeans over previous years and with but the usual portion marketed before January 1, the

quantity still on hand no doubt greatly exceeds previous stocks on this date. Data for previous years are available only for Illinois. In that State the portion of the previous year's production still on farms stood at 40 percent on January 1, 1943, 34 percent in 1942, 49 percent in 1941 and about 33 percent at the beginning of each of the previous three years.

Of the 99,046,000 bushels still on farms, an estimated 16,937,000 bushels will remain for feed and seed on farms where grown. Although this indicates a probable movement from farms of 82 million bushels, some of these beans will eventually be used as seed on other farms. To plant an acreage as large as in 1942, 10,258,000 bushels of the indicated movement will be so needed. Thus, there remained on farms on January 1, 1943, about 72 million bushels still to move into marketing channels for industrial use. Indications are that about 60 million bushels of the 1942 crop had reached processors on January 1, 1943. About 56 million bushels are in intermediate position between the farm and processors, including a sizeable quantity held in bins and tanks by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

FLAXSEED: The development of fall and winter sown flaxseed on the southwest rim of the country has gone on apace as a result of the continued need for vegetable oils. The preliminary estimate of 355,000 acres planted for 1943 in California, Arizona, and Texas is 46 percent more than the 244,000 acres planted last year. In this comparatively new flaxseed producing area the acreage is 2 1/2 times that grown in 1939. Moisture conditions for planting were generally favorable in most of the area, except that in Texas. A dry spell may have discouraged some plantings. The early planted acreage in Texas had good moisture. Temperature and moisture conditions were generally good in California, where the 300,000 acres planted included 93,000 acres of the total increase of 111,000 acres over the previous year's plantings in the three States. Some of the seeding is somewhat late because of problems arising in connection with the expansion of acreage in California and because of the moisture situation in Texas.

CITRUS FRUITS: The 1942-43 crop of early and midseason oranges and tangerines, mainly for marketing from October 1 to May 1, is now estimated at 41,600,000 boxes, compared with the 1941-42 production of 43,029,000 boxes, and the 1940-41 crop of 41,803,000 boxes. Harvest of Valencia oranges does not start until March in Florida and April in California, but on the basis of present prospects, Florida is expected to produce 15,000,000 boxes of Valencias and California 28,044,000 boxes. For the 1941-42 season, Florida produced 12,000,000 boxes and California 29,505,000 boxes of Valencias. The U. S. grapefruit crop is now indicated to be 46,933,000 boxes -- 16 percent larger than the 1941-42 output of 40,294,000 boxes. With oranges and grapefruit now moving to market in volume, it is apparent that a materially larger proportion of this season's crop is moving to market by rail than during the past few seasons, with the average loading per car running well above other years.

In Florida, a prolonged fall drought was relieved by December rains and a condition of all citrus improved during the month, especially in non-irrigated groves. Production of early and midseason oranges is now indicated to be 17,000,000 boxes, compared with 15,200,000 boxes produced last season. Florida tangerine production is indicated to be 3,500,000 boxes, compared with 2,100,000 boxes last season. The Florida seedless grapefruit crop is now placed at 8,500,000 boxes and "other" varieties (consisting mostly of Duncan) are expected to total 16,500,000 boxes. In 1941 production of seedless grapefruit in Florida was 7,000,000 boxes and of other varieties, 12,200,000 boxes. Florida lime production for the 1942-43 season (harvest of which started last April) was 175,000 boxes. In 1941-42, the Florida lime crop totalled 150,000 boxes.

Production of California navel and miscellaneous varieties -- for early and mid-season harvest -- is placed at 17,160,000 boxes, compared with last season's crop of 22,027,000 boxes. In central California, the navel harvest was nearly 60 percent complete by January 1. Fruit growth in this area has advanced rapidly since early fall and fruit is now of relatively large size. Early-season pickings however, were later than usual largely because of late maturity. In the southern

MILK PRODUCTION

December milk production on farms reached an all-time high for that month and rounded out a year in which every month's production was at a record level. Not since October 1939 has the monthly milk production failed to exceed the production of the corresponding month a year earlier.

Total milk production in December is estimated at 8,519 million pounds, compared with 8,220 million pounds in the previous month and 8,466 million pounds in December 1941. With a larger number of milk cows on farms, total production was nearly 1 percent larger than a year earlier, despite the slightly lower production per milk cow in herd at both the beginning and end of the month. December average daily milk production on a per capita basis was 2.04 pounds--the same as the record for the month established in December 1941.

The quantity of milk produced on farms during 1942, as shown by adding the estimate for individual months, was a total of 119,412,000,000 pounds. Although this figure is preliminary pending the issuance of estimates for individual States in February, it is evident that 1942 production was easily an all-time annual high mark, and between 3 and 4 percent larger than in 1941.

Despite frequent reports of larger herds being dispersed, the number of milk cows on farms appear to have continued to increase throughout the year. Abundant feed supplies and rather favorable climatic conditions were also quite important factors in the establishment of the record milk production of 1942. Despite devotion of much attention to other farm enterprises, dairy farmers appear to have put forth substantial efforts to increase milk production. Much credit is due dairymen's families for their contribution to the handling and care of milk cows.

On January 1, milk production per cow, although 1 percent below that of a year earlier, showed about the usual seasonal upturn from December 1. Snow blanketed most of the northern section of the country throughout a good part of December. In many of the important dairy States, cows were housed practically every day. December was colder than normal in the central and northern States from the eastern Great Plains eastward. In the extreme Northeast, the eastern and lower Lake region, and the northern Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, temperatures averaged 4 to 6 degrees below normal. Temperatures, however, were abnormally high from the central Great Plains westward and averaged from about normal to 1 to 2 degrees above in the southern States south of North Carolina, Tennessee, southern Missouri, and southern Kansas. Production per cow on January 1 was lower than a year ago in all sections of the country except in the West North Central and South Central States, but was appreciably above average in every section. Compared with a year earlier, production per cow ranged from 5 percent lower in the North Atlantic States to 2 percent higher in the West North Central group. Milk produced per cow was 12 percent above the January 1, 1932-41, average in Minnesota, 10 percent above in Wisconsin, 9 percent in Iowa, 8 percent in New York and Ohio and 7 percent in Indiana and Missouri, but was 2 and 4 percent lower in Oregon and Texas, respectively.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on January 1 averaged 12.79 pounds, compared with 12.95 a year earlier and a 10-year (1932-41) average of 11.86 for January 1. The percentage of cows reported milked in these herds averaged 65.7 percent, or the lowest for the date since 1935. The percentage of cows milked also showed more than the usual decline from December 1 to January 1, but it did not drop quite so rapidly as during December 1941.

Although farmers still appear to have a large supply of grain and other concentrate feedstuffs, some difficulty is being encountered in obtaining sufficient quantities of high-protein feeds for mixing with home-grown feeds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1943

January 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 2,910,000,000 eggs in December - 11 percent more than the previous record December production of 1941 and 63 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. A record high production was reached in all parts of the country, exceeding December 1941 production by percentages ranging from 2 percent in the North Atlantic States to 21 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The 10-year average December production was also exceeded in all parts of the country, ranging from 22 percent in the West to 110 percent in the West North Central States.

Farm flocks in the United States produced 47,959,000,000 eggs in 1942, a record annual production which exceeded the previous record high of 1941 by 15 percent. A new record high annual production was set in all parts of the country in 1942 except in the West where annual production was the largest since 1931.

Farm flocks in December averaged 397,623,000 layers, the largest number of record - 11 percent above December 1941 and 23 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers in December were the highest of record in all parts of the country except in the West where they were the highest since 1931.

The rate of egg production per layer during December was 1 percent above the record high of the preceding December - 7.32 eggs per layer, compared with 7.28 in December 1941 and with the 10-year average of 5.51 eggs. A record high rate of lay for December was set in the North Central and South Central States, but the rates in all other areas were exceeded by the higher rates a year earlier. The annual rate of lay per layer on hand in the United States during 1942 was a record high of 144 eggs - 3 eggs more than in 1941 and 16 eggs above the 10-year average.

A preliminary estimate of numbers of young chickens in farm flocks on January 1 shows a total of 351,443,000, the largest of record - 8 percent more than a year earlier and 26 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. This is consistent with the larger number of chickens raised, as indicated by 10 percent larger holdings of young chickens on June 1, 1942, compared with a year earlier. All parts of the country show larger holdings of young chickens on January 1, 1943, than last year. The reported increases from a year ago were 13 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the West North Central States/ 6 percent in the East North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States.

Of the total holdings of young chickens on January 1, 1943, 71 percent were laying pullets, 16 percent were pullets not of laying age, and 13 percent other young chickens. Of the total laying flock the laying pullets made up 62 percent, compared with 61 percent a year ago.

The number of potential layers on January 1, i.e. hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age, was estimated at 462,219,000, which is 9 percent more than a year ago and 22 percent above the 10-year average. Of these potential layers 66 percent were pullets, compared with 65 percent a year ago.

Number of all pullets on January 1 was 10 percent more than a year ago and the number of hens was 6 percent more. Because of war conditions which brought very favorable egg prices in 1942, farmers saved most of their laying pullets and as many of their laying hens as possible. The result was a larger increase in layers than would be ordinarily expected from a 10 percent increase in chickens raised.

Egg prices received by farmers in mid-December, 39.7 cents per dozen, were 16 percent higher than a year earlier and 51 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. The price increased 0.8 cents per dozen during the month ending December 15, in contrast to the usual decrease of 1.4 cents per dozen for this period. (Cont'd on page 10)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1943

January 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average :			Average :			Average :		
	1931-40	1942	1943	1931-40	1942	1943	1931-40	1942	1943
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	68	98	119	53	20	20	3,043	2,757	2,932
N.H.	98	77	78	-	-	-	200	175	205
Vt.	251	120	146	-	-	-	1,223	1,023	1,392
Mass.	278	232	222	-	-	-	120	153	139
R.I.	55	31	35	-	-	-	38	21	26
Conn.	369	276	325	-	-	-	118	108	95
N.Y.	3,820	5,119	5,229	2,543	3,124	3,402	16,753	17,442	23,074
N.J.	4,441	4,461	5,202	422	460	411	872	985	800
Pa.	29,783	31,263	34,037	7,746	6,759	5,967	16,931	20,249	16,646
Ohio	86,684	108,317	130,242	13,991	15,673	12,672	25,789	31,852	34,204
Ind.	104,679	128,115	160,208	8,150	8,666	3,882	23,494	33,261	30,988
Ill.	244,291	339,617	338,460	7,985	8,237	3,333	72,052	98,219	90,445
Mich.	24,358	28,156	47,373	8,302	8,957	6,742	26,722	33,048	47,187
Wis.	19,662	32,449	39,438	1,081	913	1,494	47,840	51,455	69,398
Minn.	68,947	132,922	137,527	11,385	11,459	17,378	87,234	77,733	120,746
Iowa	279,948	470,175	521,611	2,216	773	2,849	118,452	118,390	138,990
Mo.	69,171	87,230	112,992	5,987	4,689	2,530	23,193	34,410	38,628
N.Dak.	1,072	7,624	6,797	27,984	85,431	92,903	20,209	45,345	58,442
S.Dak.	21,829	35,514	66,964	11,246	24,043	33,503	27,346	40,086	64,184
Nebr.	93,414	146,718	197,878	15,652	20,284	47,537	27,763	36,910	40,795
Kans.	32,385	38,839	57,995	34,039	64,133	107,523	19,228	21,371	26,352
Del.	2,929	2,632	3,293	396	320	284	46	37	69
Md.	11,018	10,731	11,143	1,606	1,087	1,257	746	543	633
Va.	20,778	22,992	22,926	2,650	2,683	2,707	1,230	1,155	2,001
W.Va.	7,400	7,795	8,397	803	814	728	1,347	1,208	1,220
N.C.	30,206	39,623	33,327	1,599	2,498	2,324	1,590	2,424	2,448
S.C.	16,223	16,054	15,002	233	666	574	1,879	3,091	2,961
Ga.	29,556	29,393	27,968	299	527	658	1,198	2,103	2,132
Fla.	4,048	3,806	4,059	-	-	-	18	13	15
Ky.	41,496	50,754	56,364	667	534	675	862	991	722
Tenn.	39,334	46,263	50,823	793	866	733	710	845	994
Ala.	29,417	38,226	30,556	10	23	41	349	1,527	1,152
Miss.	26,378	35,884	34,231	-	74	16	355	3,452	2,880
Ark.	19,494	27,197	22,680	137	82	39	1,482	2,259	2,766
La.	13,284	13,930	16,506	-	-	-	266	777	598
Okla.	16,180	15,606	18,002	9,641	12,152	14,916	13,667	12,950	12,688
Tex.	42,806	39,410	41,263	3,400	4,893	15,180	17,837	20,127	5,717
Mont.	287	1,035	1,002	13,242	40,261	56,075	4,882	11,926	17,673
Idaho	599	1,226	1,279	6,642	10,026	7,893	3,190	4,248	4,344
Wyo.	696	890	479	1,078	2,451	3,516	1,911	3,061	2,635
Colo.	7,627	10,484	10,863	3,830	9,013	15,316	2,700	3,984	4,292
N.Mex.	1,576	2,464	2,124	491	410	1,925	246	413	480
Ariz.	192	302	215	163	73	115	80	95	86
Utah	81	118	110	2,153	3,373	2,756	815	1,268	1,048
Nev.	16	31	31	188	226	329	68	144	211
Wash.	222	363	246	5,460	9,783	15,993	4,314	3,270	5,845
Oreg.	514	740	606	3,135	5,649	6,185	4,356	4,191	5,435
Calif.	982	1,102	959	972	699	2,281	574	333	854
U.S.	1,448,939	2,016,404	2,277,332	218,374	372,809	494,662	625,339	751,428	867,575

1/ Revised.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS			
State	Production 1942 Thousand bushels	Stocks on farms Jan. 1, 1943 Percent of 1942 production	Quantity Thousand bushels
Ohio	28,819	48	13,833
Indiana	29,757	46	13,638
Illinois	73,794	40	29,518
Michigan	3,740	72	2,693
Minnesota	3,549	67	2,378
Iowa	39,312	56	22,015
Missouri	7,500	45	3,375
North Carolina	3,900	58	2,262
Mississippi	2,842	43	1,222
Arkansas	3,585	25	896
10 principal States	196,798	47	91,880
Other States	12,761	56	7,166
United States	209,559	47.3	99,046

CITRUS FRUITS					
CROP and STATE	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941	Indicated 1942
ORANGES: Thousand boxes					
California, all.....	37,198	44,425	50,695	51,532	45,204
Navels and Misc. 2/	15,803	17,521	19,472	22,027	17,160
Valencias	21,395	26,904	31,223	29,505	28,044
Florida, all	18,940	25,600	28,600	27,200	32,000
Early & Midseason 3/	12,521	15,600	16,200	15,200	17,000
Valencias 3/	8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	15,000
Texas, all 2/	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900
Arizona, all 2/	259	595	528	660	700
Louisiana, all 2/	275	228	253	192	340
5 States	57,829	73,208	82,726	82,434	81,144
TANGERINES:					
Florida	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	3,500
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES					
5 States	60,179	75,608	85,426	84,534	84,644
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	19,200	25,000
Seedless 3/	5,250	6,500	8,200	7,000	8,500
Other 3/	10,393	9,400	16,400	12,200	16,500
Texas, all	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	16,600
Arizona, all	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,655
California, all	1,768	1,392	1,983	3,144	2,678
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,320
Other	979	905	1,023	1,801	1,358
4 States	24,383	35,192	42,883	40,294	46,933
LEMONS:					
California	8,815	11,983	17,236	11,753	13,650
LIMES:					
Florida	37	95	80	150	4/ 175

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ December 1 indicated production.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941 and 1942

Month	Monthly Total				Daily Average per Capita			
	: Average :				: Average :			
	: 1936-40 : 1941 : 1942 : 1941 :				: 1936-40 : 1941 : 1942 :			
	Million pounds				Pct.			
November	7,373	8,200	8,220	100	1.88	2.05	2.03	
December	7,590	8,466	8,512	101	1.87	2.04	2.04	
Jan.-Dec. Incl.	105,285	115,493	119,412	103.4	2.21	2.38	2.44	

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	January 1 Average 1932-41	1942	1943	State and Division	January 1 Average 1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	12.4	12.7	12.3	Md.	13.2	14.9	13.5
N.H.	14.4	15.0	14.8	Va.	9.5	11.1	10.6
Vt.	12.6	13.6	13.4	W.Va.	9.0	9.5	8.8
Mass.	16.9	17.4	16.7	N.C.	10.2	11.0	11.0
Conn.	16.4	18.0	16.7	S.C.	9.6	10.9	10.7
N.Y.	15.1	17.2	16.4	Ga.	8.1	8.3	9.4
N.J.	13.6	20.2	13.8	S. ATL.	9.82	10.89	10.62
Pa.	15.1	16.8	16.0	Ky.	9.1	10.5	9.7
N. ATL.	15.15	16.33	16.06	Tenn.	8.2	8.6	9.0
Ohio	13.4	14.7	14.4	Ala.	7.6	7.6	8.4
Ind.	12.2	13.8	13.1	Miss.	5.9	6.0	6.5
Ill.	13.1	14.5	13.7	Ark.	6.9	6.8	6.9
Mich.	15.4	16.8	16.1	Okla.	9.0	8.4	8.5
Wis.	14.0	15.6	15.4	Tex.	7.7	7.4	7.4
E. N. CENT.	13.68	15.30	14.81	S. CENT.	7.87	8.04	8.08
Minn.	14.7	16.4	16.5	Mont.	11.2	12.9	12.9
Iowa	12.8	13.8	13.9	Idaho	15.0	15.3	15.1
Mo.	8.0	8.8	8.6	Wyo.	10.4	10.6	12.0
N. Dak.	9.7	12.3	12.2	Colo.	11.9	14.1	13.9
S. Dak.	9.5	10.2	10.9	Wash.	14.9	15.3	14.6
Nebr.	11.8	12.4	13.2	Oreg.	13.4	13.5	13.6
Kans.	12.4	13.1	12.7	Calif.	16.1	16.2	16.5
W. N. CENT.	11.60	12.61	12.87	WEST.	13.56	14.49	14.33
				U. S.	11.86	12.95	12.79

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 11, 1943

January 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division:	Number of layers on : hand during December :		Eggs per 100 layers :		Total eggs produced During December: Jan. to Dec. incl.			
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,906	2,113	1,215	1,277	23	27	295	320
N.H.	1,612	1,886	1,277	1,147	21	22	235	261
Vt.	838	942	1,150	1,190	10	11	126	138
Mass.	3,820	4,397	1,166	1,141	45	50	587	647
R.I.	429	450	1,426	1,308	6	6	72	73
Conn.	2,412	2,472	1,110	1,141	27	28	367	400
N.Y.	12,368	13,403	1,116	1,079	138	145	1,810	1,883
N.J.	5,521	5,574	1,376	1,324	76	74	831	898
Pa.	16,748	17,502	1,011	939	169	164	2,155	2,335
N. ATL.	45,654	48,737	1,128	1,081	515	527	6,478	6,955
Ohio	18,384	19,148	849	843	156	161	2,351	2,523
Ind.	12,437	13,448	825	825	103	111	1,542	1,732
Ill.	17,974	19,912	682	688	123	137	2,042	2,335
Mich.	10,710	11,460	880	868	94	99	1,335	1,421
Wis.	14,482	15,921	989	1,023	143	163	1,789	2,051
E.N. CENT.	73,987	79,889	837	840	619	671	9,059	10,062
Minn.	19,682	22,758	756	893	149	203	2,236	2,815
Iowa	27,388	30,426	601	642	164	195	2,964	3,611
Mo.	19,402	21,927	586	601	114	132	2,171	2,531
N. Dak.	3,938	4,812	431	434	17	21	403	515
S. Dak.	6,615	7,819	484	471	32	37	659	861
Nebr.	11,165	13,664	676	670	75	92	1,267	1,609
Kans.	13,885	16,090	710	676	99	109	1,580	1,910
W.N. CENT.	101,995	117,496	637	672	650	729	11,280	13,852
Del.	879	900	837	781	7	7	115	119
Md.	2,980	3,186	834	769	25	25	372	400
Va.	7,362	7,484	800	772	59	58	870	970
W. Va.	3,464	3,939	775	725	27	29	418	481
N.C.	7,561	8,710	471	459	36	40	715	831
S.C.	3,093	3,290	403	394	12	13	266	299
Ga.	5,720	6,552	403	403	23	26	509	620
Fla.	1,818	1,686	586	549	11	9	195	209
S. ATL.	32,877	35,747	608	579	200	207	3,460	3,929
Ky.	8,687	10,321	698	639	61	66	892	1,124
Tenn.	7,958	9,248	577	589	46	54	810	969
Ala.	5,908	6,654	428	406	25	27	532	633
Miss.	5,754	6,336	326	360	19	23	468	546
Ark.	6,608	7,441	298	319	20	24	593	695
La.	3,628	3,981	304	375	11	15	303	349
Okla.	10,574	12,370	589	685	62	85	1,103	1,349
Tex.	23,180	25,689	446	496	103	127	2,430	2,785
S. CENT.	72,297	82,040	480	513	347	421	7,131	8,449
Mont.	1,781	2,006	663	670	12	13	211	235
Idaho	2,089	2,099	682	657	14	14	246	265
Wyo.	644	762	583	639	4	5	79	91
Colo.	2,888	3,510	639	614	18	22	327	401
N. Mex.	936	1,015	508	570	5	6	108	112
Ariz.	496	532	995	921	5	5	62	71
Utah	1,998	2,072	867	843	18	17	280	300
Nev.	224	224	828	837	2	2	31	34
Wash.	5,611	5,780	1,128	967	63	56	866	866
Oreg.	3,049	3,305	1,011	986	31	33	440	468
Calif.	12,162	12,409	899	980	109	122	1,708	1,869
WEST.	31,878	33,714	881	875	281	295	4,358	4,712
U.S.	358,688	397,623	728	732	2,612	2,910	41,766	47,959

The mid-December price of 30.5 cents per pound live weight for chickens is an increase of 0.9 cents over the November price, compared with an average decrease of 0.3 cents for the month. In mid-December 1941 the price was 15.8 cents per pound. The 10-year December average is 12.7 cents per pound.

The price of turkeys on December 15 was 29.7 cents per pound, compared with 27.0 cents a month earlier, 20.9 cents a year earlier, and 16.1 cents, the 10-year average.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on December 15 was \$1.69 per 100 pounds, which is 15 percent higher than on the corresponding date of 1941 and 54 per cent above the 10-year December average. The egg-feed price relationship on December 15 was more favorable than a year earlier, but slightly less favorable than the 10-year average.

The chicken feed and turkey-feed ratios on December 15 were the most favorable for the month since 1938 and considerably more favorable than the 10-year averages.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, JANUARY 11/
(Thousands)

Year	United States	North Atlantic	North Central	East Central	West Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
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Pullets of Laying Age

1931-40(Av.)	190,854	24,915	45,232	57,154	15,197	31,467	16,389
1941	132,391	27,848	45,512	58,277	14,919	30,365	15,470
1942	219,914	30,510	49,309	69,497	16,953	37,299	16,346
1943	247,789	32,236	54,369	79,263	18,650	43,941	19,330

Pullets not of Laying Age

1931-40(Av.)	43,765	2,990	8,417	13,686	5,265	11,223	3,192
1941	47,551	3,830	8,035	14,246	5,862	11,859	3,719
1942	56,305	4,297	8,933	16,489	6,825	14,749	5,012
1943	55,936	4,275	8,800	15,750	7,100	15,600	4,461

All Young Chickens

1931-40(Av.)	279,681	32,315	31,678	80,658	26,895	54,457	23,679
1941	281,479	36,026	60,870	81,468	27,317	53,373	22,525
1942	324,914	39,597	66,588	97,166	31,572	65,144	24,847
1943	351,433	41,634	70,269	105,725	35,250	73,541	26,994

Hens one Year Old or Over

1931-40(Av.)	143,204	15,458	27,459	35,028	15,700	33,220	16,358
1941	141,430	15,758	25,182	34,228	16,050	34,636	15,576
1942	149,019	15,780	26,419	36,524	16,817	37,249	16,230
1943	153,444	17,173	27,135	41,035	17,732	40,330	14,779

Potential Layers 2/

1931-40(Av.)	377,823	43,363	81,108	104,859	36,163	75,910	36,419
1941	361,372	47,436	78,729	106,751	36,831	76,860	34,765
1942	425,238	50,587	84,661	122,510	40,595	89,297	37,538
1943	462,219	53,684	90,304	136,108	43,482	100,071	38,570

1/ In the future estimated numbers of chickens will be published and averages per flock which have appeared heretofore will be discontinued. An historical series of these estimates is available upon request.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

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counties only a small volume of navel and miscellaneous oranges have been picked to date. Fruit growth and maturity are late in that area also, but recent rains may bring growth up to earlier expectations -- both for navels and Valencias. First pickings of the California Desert Valleys' grapefruit crop were later than usual, and only a relatively small part of the crop has moved to date. Grapefruit in other (late) California areas will not be ready for harvest until late spring or early summer. Production in the Desert Valleys is estimated at 1,320,000 boxes, compared with 1,343,000 last season; in other California areas, 1,352,000 boxes, compared with 1,801,000 in 1941-42. The California lemon crop is expected to total 13,650,000 boxes in 1942-43. The 1941-42 crop was 11,753,000 boxes.

In the Texas citrus area, a short cold spell occurred late in December, but temperatures were not sufficiently low to cause appreciable damage to fruit or trees. The 1942-43 grapefruit crop in Texas is indicated to be 16,600,000 boxes, compared with 14,500,000 boxes produced last season. The Texas orange crop is expected to total 2,900,000 boxes -- slightly larger than last season's 2,850,000 box crop. Practically all early and mid-season oranges have been harvested, and a few Valencias are being picked already.

In Arizona, production of oranges is placed at 700,000 boxes, compared with 660,000 boxes produced last season. The Arizona grapefruit crop is expected to total only 2,655,000 boxes -- 23 percent less than in 1941-42. Louisiana orange production is indicated to be 340,000 boxes, compared with 192,000 boxes last season.